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Parties, Concert On Campus As Alumni Return

by Tom Zappala

A folk concert, a colorful display contest, athletic competitions, alumni dinners, parties, a movie, and a dance all comprise a wide and exciting range of activities for Kenyon's 1964-65 Homecoming Weekend.

Homecoming activities will begin this evening at 8:00 in Rosse Hall when the Alumni Council will present the second concert of the 1964-65 season, featuring "Folk Moods," by John Sprague '65, Balladeer. There will be no admission charge.

A panel of judges selected by the Alumni Council will choose the winning display in the fraternity competition Saturday morning prior to the soccer game. The following fraternities will compete for the coveted keg of beer which will be awarded by the Interfraternity Committee: Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Alpha Lambda Omega, Delta Tau Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sigma Pi, and Alpha Delta Phi.

On Saturday morning and afternoon there will be two varsity athletic events. At 10:30 at the Field House field, Wilmington will meet the Lords in Turn to page 3, col. 4



Secretary of the Interior Udall speaking with Kenyon's Students for Goldwater leader, Phil Cerny, on October 10, in Mt. Vernon.

Many Events Discussed At Monthly Assembly

by Jerry Yurch

The once-a-month assembly for students (except seniors) was held Monday in Rosse Hall by hosts Bruce Haywood, Dean of the College and Thomas Edwards, Dean of Students.

The object of these meetings is to keep students aware of the events on campus and to answer any questions that may arise. The topics of discussion changed quickly; the most significant are mentioned here.

Pending approval by the Board of Trustees Oct. 31, two new L-shaped dorms will be erected to the south of Old Kenyon at a cost of approximately \$650,000. The Vincent G. Kling architectural firm has been employed and it is hoped that the buildings will be completed for the opening of the college next September. The project is partly financed by government funds. Each building will house 56 students in 28 double rooms.

(The next issue of The Collegian will contain complete details on the new dormitories following final action by the Board of Trustees Oct. 31.)

Campus Senate and Student Council are presently attempting to decide exactly what students will occupy the new dormitories. This problem is made especially difficult because a smaller percentage of the 231 freshmen have pledged fraternities this year than in previous years, increasing the proportion of independents in the college.

Because of the low percentage of freshman who have become pledges, the IFC is being asked to examine the present rushing and pledging system. A student pointed out that the rushing period has been shortened, perhaps too much. Dean Edwards answered, "In my Turn to page 3, col. 2

Senate OKs New Frat - IFC To Take Action

by Howard Levy

At its meeting on October 15, the Campus Senate approved in principle the advisability of having at least one new fraternity on campus. The Senate referred to the Student Council for further action the application of a group of students who wish to be recognized as the eleventh fraternity on the hill.

The group is presently composed of six students: juniors R. Scott Gledhill, Jr., George H. Holmes, Jr., Walter L. Woodrum, and Edward B. Smith; and sophomores William F. Lipman and Edgar R. McGuire. Smith has been elected President. Professor James Pappenhagen has consented to be faculty sponsor.

The Senate decided that it would pass the request to the Student Council for consideration by the Interfraternity Committee. After the mechanics of formation are worked out with the IFC, and a constitution is written, the Council will vote on acceptance of the group.

After the group gets the approval of the Council, the Senate will again consider the request, and submit the proposal with recommendation to President Lund and the Board of Trustees. Trustee recognition, which may be received as early as the February meeting, will enable the group to participate as a fraternity in College activities.

The Senate emphasized that any interested group may compete for recognition. Furthermore, two new lounges will become available for use by social groups next year when the new dormitory opens.

If it gains recognition as Alpha Sigma Chi, the group will be the third local to form on the Hill in the last two decades. (Others: Alpha Lambda Omega in 1957,

Archon in 1947). The idea of starting a local fraternity first occurred to Smith and Gledhill last spring. "Besides the urge to scream," says Smith, "we have a feeling that Kenyon has a real need for a new fraternity, one that is not a stereotype. Under the present living conditions, the divisions just cannot expand much further. We want to perpetuate something of value in the College."

This more serious purpose has given the group the desire to create a fraternity this fall. Upon receiving a charter, they hope to conduct a spirited rush of freshmen and interested upperclassmen.



Edward B. Smith

Pledges Raid Deke Lodge

by Howard Price

Using a hacksaw and a tire iron, four Sigma Pi pledges broke the locks on the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity lodge, broke down the ritual inner door, entered and looted the building on the morning of Saturday, October 10.

Articles stolen from the lodge included the Sigma Pi and Psi Upsilon chapter charters, Delta Tau Delta's plaque honoring its World War II dead, a Delt insignia, the articles of incorporation of the DKE alumni association, a gavel and a leopard skin. The raiders did not retrieve the Psi Upsilon Owl.

William T. Diehl, president of Sigma Pi, told Dean Thomas J. Edwards that fraternity activists encouraged their pledges to break into the DKE lodge. Diehl said his fraternity had returned all stolen articles to their original owners.

Dean Edwards considered the raid as a fraternity rather than an individual violation of College regulations. He ordered that Sigma Pi make full restitution for damage to the door locks and the inner door. Dean Edwards said, "Events of this nature cannot only seriously affect the morale of the students but also open lines for retaliation. We cannot allow this to happen." The Dean indicated that future violators will receive severe penalties.

New Rule Regarding Examinations

This year, as a result of faculty approval of a measure introduced last Spring, a new rule has been put into effect regarding testing priority. The rule is designed to prevent the possibility of a student's having to take too many hourly tests within too short a period of time.

Dean Haywood announced that only those courses meeting at 9:00 and 11:00 on Monday,

Wednesday, and Friday may give hourly tests the week before Christmas vacation and the week before Spring vacation. These courses may not test the week preceding these reserved periods.

"This should insure against a student's having too many tests all at once," Dean Haywood commented.

Wright Seated In Council Student Life Discussed

In its last two meetings, the Student Council discussed penalties given by the Dean and the Judicial Board for infractions of College rules, heard reports affecting student life from the Planning and Buildings Committees, adopted the Social Committee's schedule of coming events, and seated a new member, Mr. William Wright.

At the October 12 meeting the Planning Committee reported that it had met with Mr. Robert Stet-

son, and had discussed necessary changes in dining hall procedures. Among these were the addition of another cafeteria line on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the increased responsibility of head waiters, the increased portions served, and the perennial problem of missing spoons, knives and cups.

The Buildings Committee presented Council an exhibit of the proposed new dormitories, and reported that it was working on suggestions for filling them. The Committee commented on the inability to alter the plans at this late date, and suggested that council concentrate on interior appointments and rooming arrangements.

The Judicial Board Observer, Mr. Robert Schwartz, reported the actions taken by the Judicial Board and the Dean of Students, and a motion was offered by Mr. D. David Long to urge the Board

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Chase Tower of Peirce Hall will be open to Kenyon students with dates from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. every Sunday. Special arrangements to enter the Tower at other times may be made with the Editor of the Collegian.



Four new locks were placed on the Delta Kappa Epsilon door following the raid on October 10, by Sigma Pi pledges. The Deke Lodge had never before been entered by anyone other than Deke activists.

The Kenyon Collegian

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The Collegian utilizes the resources of the College News Bureau.

The newspapers! Sir, they are the most villainous, licentious, abominable, infernal — Not that I ever read them! No, I make it a rule never to look into a newspaper.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

On the Judicial Board

The continuing lack of responsibility on the part of the Judicial Board is a matter of grave concern. The Board last year meted out penalties with little regard for their consequences and with still less regard for precedent and consistency; the evidence so far leads us to believe that there will be little change.

The Board has failed to establish precedent for punishments; indeed, it has almost consciously done the opposite: for similar violations Mr. Michael Dyslin received a two-week suspension and Mr. David Fey was put on social probation. This sort of irrationality is unfair, and the severity of the punishment in some cases is unreasonable. Rather there should be some reasonable range of penalties for each type of violation.

The Board has redefined the term "social probation" with its ruling in the Fey case. There are inconsistencies in this new definition which must be worked out. The student on social probation may, for example, attend Film Society presentations, but may not view a Hill Theater production. This is patently absurd.

The Student Council passed a resolution calling upon the Judicial Board and the Dean of Students Office to review this situation: "In the event of social violations incurring penalties of social probation, Council urges the disciplinary bodies to refrain from issuing penalties that would hamper a student's academic, intellectual, or esthetic development." Another motion is presently before Council which would urge the Board and the Dean of Students to refrain from giving academic penalties (i.e. suspensions) for social violations unless the severity of the offence clearly indicates the necessity of removing the offender from the College for a time for his own good and to safeguard community interests. The Collegian urges passage of this second measure, and consideration of both by the Board and the Dean.

Haphazard, overly severe, and obviously unfair punishments can only serve to create antagonism between students and the disciplinary bodies. And this antagonism cannot help but make the task of effecting constructive discipline more difficult.

Welcome Alumni

This is Homecoming Weekend, and it seems appropriate to comment that resting securely beside the esthetic advantages of having a college education are certain pragmatic ones.

The securing of interesting and well-paying work is greatly facilitated by the possession of an academic degree. Indeed, in some vocations, it is mandatory.

It has been observed that the college educated man will earn hundreds of thousands of dollars more in his life-time than will his uneducated counterpart.

It would seem fitting, therefore, that some small part of this munificent gift be returned to one's Alma Mater; besides Kenyon needs the money.

NOTES FROM NOWHERE

by David Madden

("Notes from Nowhere" was created two years ago by Mr. Virgil Aldrich. This year, with his permission, we are expanding the column to include other members of the faculty as well as Mr. Aldrich.)

This was the week the whole world got up on the wrong side of the bed. So what about you and me? We attempt, within our limitations, to play it cool. HIROSHIMA, KOREA, VIET NAM, THE MEGATON BOMB, MAN IN SPACE, AUTOMATION, THE SILENT SPRING, CIGARETTE LUNG CANCER, STRONTIUM 90, CUBAN CRISIS, OXFORD MISSISSIPPI, DALLAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963, HARLEM, BAY OF TONKIN. We have become accustomed, if the Cuban crisis is a fair sign of the times, to living on the slopes of an active volcano that has been known to overflow and may any day blow its stack. Under such stress some people may welcome the final coming to a warhead of global headache with a sigh of relief.

Man may ultimately justify his ways to God, but how make them clear to Man? Stunned by human folly on a massive scale, Man required the sacrifice of a man. For four days last November we experienced a sense of tragedy. But the intensity of our feelings was measured by the uniqueness of the occasion.

"Well, what can I do?" asks the man in the hammock, sipping a fresh beer. If he believes what he hears, the answer is: Nothing.

Absolved, he cultivates his own garden.

Even the man of feeling is forced, if he is to remain sane, to keep his feelings on ice, at the risk of discovering one day that his responses are numb.

The universal raspberry is our most significant cry of self-expression. Churchill's "V" has been replaced by a less delicate gesture. The strangled cry of compassion for the suicide on the

roof has become a cold jeer. The shelves of our libraries are densely populated with the faceless, passive, anti-heros of our time. The latest, Saul Bellow's *Herzog*, is about a man who lies in a hammock and thinks and thinks and thinks. He plays it cool in the shade of the old apple tree, and only the cradle-like motion of the hammock and the whirl of wheels in his head testifies to the fact that his body is not cold, only cool.

With the coldly systematic extermination of the Jews as a pre-natal nightmare, today's young man emerges from a proliferation of crises with a distaste for extremes. He is conditioned to the likelihood that every year he may wake up, like Gulliver, to a new world, each as valid as the one before. In the era of the hot line, the universal cry among the young is: "Cool it, Dad."

Exemplars, if not heros, move across the American scene in ever-increasing numbers. The new sports celebrity is less a god than a "nice guy." "No personality, please. Play it cool." Cassius Clay, however, does exhibit the flair of a John L. Sullivan, but with arrogance born of rebellion. Still, the cool self-awareness eludes no one, least of all the Rhyming Ramrod himself. Not Lindbergh alone over the Atlantic, but Glenn manned by a team of experts is the symbol of our age of non-heroes.

Perhaps this generation is a little too savvy. Aware of the risks, it prefers to bypass the labyrinth. The sources of inspection that flow through the cool generation discourage the impulse to do whatever comes naturally. It only goes ape on cue: Ed Sullivan introducing *The Animals*. But even in all that steamy frenzy there's an element of cool calculation in the audience itself.

A student observed a few nights ago that the cool stance is merely a matter of social grace. Perhaps. But its significance goes

deeper than that to the vital center — where things are, or are not, held in balance. The cool stance has its advantages: it may well keep this generation on its feet. F. Scott Fitzgerald's observation in *The Crack-Up* presents a test which the cool generation may succeed in passing: "The test of a first-rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind at the same time, and still retain the ability to function."

The cool kid is in a position to uncover the real thing, to get things down to their essence. Meanwhile, his strategy is to play it cool to avoid being taken. With a sharp eye out for the one, he learns the con game of self-protection, and the con game requires a cool head. Turning back on assorted extremes, he chooses the middle path, instead of moving left or right.

If the cool generation needs a hero, and it does, John F. Kennedy may well be the man. So people called him cold. But John Kennedy was cool. Hot or cold headed as the occasion demanded, he was essentially cool.

Perhaps after all the talk of existential predicament, the cool man will intuitively apprehend the deepest significance of the simple statement, "Men die." Existentialism will become a philosophy with an immediate object correlative: the future's hair-triggered, bomb-toting satellites. Every day is lived with a awareness that it's always less than you think, we may see the truth of the metaphor of the situation presented in Camus' *The Myth of Sisyphus* and with the author's conclusion: "The struggle itself toward the heights is enough to fill a man's heart. One must imagine Sisyphus happy." The cool man of the future may cry, "It's great to be alive in the Megaton age," and that cry will be tinged with pathos.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

The Campus Senate is a representative body comprising students, faculty and administration which was established in accordance with the Student Government Constitution adopted in 1963. The total membership is twelve persons (five students, three faculty, two Deans, the Chaplain, and the President of the College *ex officio*). Details of the structure and function of the Campus Senate are to be found in the Student Handbook. Briefly, the Senate exists (a) to enact legislation in any area affecting students in non-academic ways; (b) to clarify and interpret existing legislation and policies; (c) to refer matters to other appropriate bodies for study and action; and (d) to serve as a channel of communication between students, faculty and administration.

With such an ambitious program, meetings of the Senate are not customarily open to random visitors, so that discussion can proceed as effectively as possible. However, meetings of the Senate are open to any member of the academic community who wishes

to present a matter for consideration or who has a specific and personal interest in matters currently under discussion. Requests to attend meetings of the Senate should be addressed either to Ric Wortman, Secretary of the Senate, or to me. In general, the actions of the Senate are made known through the minutes, posted in the Registrar's Office, and through Student Council and Faculty Council which are both officially represented in the Senate membership. In addition, the Editor of the Collegian has been invited to attend all Senate meetings as an observer, so that the background of informal discussion can be known to him, although only formal actions and statements will be published.

The Campus Senate implements what is to me a concept vital to the function of the College: we are a community of scholars, all of us working together toward the goal of an effective educational experience both inside and outside the classroom. It is essential that we avoid the error of polarization — faculty vs. student, student vs. adminis-

tration, faculty vs. administration — and that we make common cause in a task that is difficult, best, and worthy of our best effort. The Campus Senate is dedicated to this common cause.

Franklin Miller, Jr.
Chairman, Campus Senate

To the Editor:

Though *The Collegian's* editorial commentary on the subject of fraternities and rush is as comprehensive as it was, there is an area of behavior the part of our Greek groups which the responsible Kenyon student must consider. Now that the din of rush parties has died away, an old phenomenon will lift up its ugly head and smile gruesomely at freshman pledge classes. For the days go by, the novitiate many fraternities on the hill have to adjust to a rather uncomfortable change in rank. They will find themselves the victim of a rather abrupt about face in an about face in which they turn from the smiling face of wooing actives they knew did rush to a smug and sneering

Letters to the Editor

continued

of "big brothers" whose sole purpose seems to be the humiliation and alienation of those it sought to bring into the fold. This unfortunate situation is all the more disturbing when one realizes that the change is not final. In fact, active of the various fraternities display remarkable ease in slipping from one role into the other. It is altogether too much like a game of Jekyll and Hyde — except perhaps that the fraternity man does not experience the pain and remorse of our more refined physician.

Were my remarks those of a Kenyon independent, they should be taken, I suppose, as just another of the foamings of someone with an axe to grind. Perhaps because I am a member of one of Kenyon's fraternities, other fraternity men will weigh what I have to say with less of the animosity which alien criticism creates. It is time, I think, for those of us who are members of fraternities at Kenyon to re-evaluate not only our rushing procedures, as Mr. Bergh suggested, but to look still closer at the fruits of that rush: the gentlemen who have already taken their places as responsible members of the Kenyon community, and who will soon take their places as active in our fraternities.

How are we as active members to regard them? If our warm and enthusiastic greetings during rush were sincere, then there should be no reason to change at all. Our pledges become social apprentices, and undergo a period of apprenticeship which we call pledging, and when their apprenticeship is over we welcome them as active members. So far so good. Yet for some reason or other, for many of our fraternity men, who are

otherwise intelligent and reasonable, pledging period is a time to don the all-high cloak of tradition, frown a superior frown, and enter the circus maximus. If they are entertained by line-ups, unreasonable requests made of pledges, and hell week, this fraternity man finds them sadly lacking in a wholesome sense of humor. If they defend the same on the basis of tradition, this fraternity man can only marvel at such dedication to an era which has passed at Kenyon. Our raccoon coats are really too heavy for today; besides, they look absurd.

If we have done a good job

during rush, my fellow fraternity members, it is time to realize that our pledges are intelligent and sensitive individuals. We attracted them to us for numerous reasons; but whatever those reasons, we assume a responsibility for a good measure of their happiness and welfare. Let us not be surprised to find our fellow actives "treating the pledges as if it were still rush." If "rushing" means treating them with warmth and respect as individuals, then let us rush them until we activate them. Perhaps then they will really be our brothers.

Edward R. Hallowell '67

Homecoming Weekend

(continued)

soccer. (Following the soccer sent the film classic A NIGHT game, the visiting alumni and AT THE OPERA, starring the their families will be invited to Marx Brothers, in Rosse Hall at a luncheon below Dempsey Hall.) 8:30.

At 2:00 at McBride Field, Oberlin will take on Kenyon in football.

Delta Phi and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities will hold dinner parties for their visiting alumni following the football game. Each fraternity will hold a party from 8:00-12:00 Saturday evening.

For those interested in less gregarious activity Saturday evening, the Kenyon Film Society will pre-

Homecoming weekend will be highlighted by an all-school dance in Peirce Hall sponsored by the Interfraternity Committee Saturday evening from 11:00-2:00. Music and entertainment will be provided by the fabulous Cliff Nash and his Rockaways. "America's number one twist and show band." There will be no admission charge.

THROCK



Monthly Assembly (continued)

opinion one week-end more would make no difference; most freshmen make their decisions earlier than they have to anyway."

Dean Haywood explained the present situation concerning the proposed co-ordinate college for women. Considerable research has been done, questionnaires have been sent to the Alumni, and a meeting next February of the Alumni Committee will review the many needs and problems of such an undertaking.

Dean Haywood added, "so far the Alumni reaction to the women's college has been 90% in favor, 5% against and 5% were so stunned that they didn't respond."

Current enrollment at Kenyon is 668. Next year it is expected to be approximately 728. With the additional housing for 112, there will be almost no students residing off campus.

"The urban renewal project for Gambier is a nine month project," Dean Edwards told the assembly, "and we hope it will be completed by September." The new building, proposed for the northeast block of Gaskin St. will provide housing for 28 students at a premium cost. It will also house the Book Shop, grocery store, a men's clothing store, barber shop, laundromat, a gift shop, a beauty salon and small business offices.

"The gas station and laundromat may not operate for a time during construction," warned Dean Edwards, "but don't worry, we'll figure out something to compensate for the loss."

All students are required to sign out after the last class before vacation and sign in before the first class after vacation. This rule applies to Christmas and Spring vacations, but not to dance weekends and Thanksgiving.

The sophomore-freshman cane rush can be continued if students want it. "The hazing program," Dean Edwards explained, "was discontinued to preserve the dignity of the freshman as well as of the sophomore class."

From That Corner

Dying Traditions

Barry M. Bergh

For the last several years the death-knell has been resounding ominously through the halls of Kenyon College. We have stood by pacifically and watched one tradition after another lowered into a grave of disuse. In the space of the four years beginning in 1963, a radical change will have swept over Philander's hill. Some of us here now have witnessed a way of life being challenged, and too often we have not realized what was happening enough to react, or react in the best way.

The class of 1966 was the last class to be subjected to freshman hazing. When that tradition was challenged and so skillfully attacked, there were few, if any, who rose to its defense. Yet, when it had finally been laid to rest there seemed to be so many mourners — so many complacent mourners!

As the "pajama parade" and "rope pull" were heaped upon the pile of unsuitable traditions no articulate opposition voiced itself. The singing in the commons, which had for years been a half-dead corpse, was soon added to the fast growing pile. Attempts to keep Kenyon's singing tradition alive, especially in order to honor the retirement of Frank Bailey as beloved Dean were futile.

Today, freshmen are exposed to a bold, new introductory program. What we, perhaps, have gained in scope and breadth, we might also have lost in our unique small class approach to education. Certainly, our approach to education today is far more institutionalized than it was several years ago.

The changes have been widespread, having both social and academic effects. But what has happened is that the character of Kenyon College has been slowly dismembered. All of these changes will culminate in the establishment of a womens college in Gambier. Consistently the pattern has been to abolish instead of reform, to introduce radical changes instead of modifying the existing institutions.

All that really significantly distinguishes us today is our attempted adherence to some vague, nebulous notion about our approach to the liberal education. Well, we shall have to give much care and thought to what our approach to liberal education is, and how a women's college in Gambier is going to affect that.

So far those that oppose some of these radical changes at Kenyon have refused to come out of "mourning" and articulate their views. Tear-filled eyes can never be a suitable substitute for a well-articulated opinion. An open mouth is the best defense against a closed mind.

Outside the Microcosm

Pembroke Lectures

Ashby E. A. Denoon

The senior class of Pembroke College this year is sponsoring a lectureship series on the Far East and its Culture. In addition to lectures by five Oriental art experts, the class plans a complementary exhibition of Eastern works of art and a film sequence. Dr. James Cahill, curator of Chinese Art at the Freer Art Museum in Washington, initiated the series with a talk on abstraction in Chinese painting. The other lecturers include an associate curator from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and former Governor of a Chinese provincial university.

Senator Keating, addressing a Hofstra University audience this Fall, reasoned, "My opponent says I have good voting record, and I have a good voting record, therefore it's unanimous. I should be the next Senator from New York State."

Twelve dancers from the San Francisco Ballet Company presented Defiance College with some classical dances. The troupe balanced the program with "Pas De Trois," "Prokofiev Waltzes" and "Cocktail Party," a social satire. This avant-garde group stays mostly to classical music, but it also branches out into a self-choreographed Negro spiritual "Elijah," with Indian folk dances, and jazz pieces choreographed to bongo drum accompaniment.

A Hamilton College Professor of International Affairs, Dr. Channing Richardson, spent last year training civil servants at the Kenya Institute of Administration in Nairobi. Arriving in Kenya only six months after the British departed, Richardson taught "courses in international affairs, comparative government, and political science to 400 resident students." He found the problems of trying to maintain strict neutralism, increasing unemployment from tribesmen drifting into the cities, and imminent violence from regional and tribal factions, all-almost overwhelming the government. He can attest to the increasing crime rate since "he awoke one morning and found the four wheels of his Peugeot missing." He described the government as working at cross-purposes in raising food production and distributing land among the poor. After the independence the government redistributed the European farmlands among the native farmers. Their ignorance of modern farming methods caused a reduction in food supply. He foresaw an optimistic future in Kenya's political situation. Although the initial two-party system has gravitated toward a one-party rule under Kenyatta's African National Union party, he emphasized that "the state is completely democratic and in very good hands."

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Political Rally Mock Election

by Tom Carr

A public debate Monday night and a mock election Tuesday are being planned to conclude the attempts of the Ad Hoc Committee to Stimulate Political Activity on Campus to encourage discussion of this year's elections.

At 8:00 p.m. Monday, in Rosse Hall, speakers representing both the Young Democrats and the Kenyon Students for Goldwater will present speeches dealing with the foreign and domestic policies of their candidates. Following the opening six-minute speeches, each side will be allowed a five minute rebuttal of the other group's arguments. Then the meeting will be opened for questions from the floor.

David Powers (Foreign Policy) and Howard Levy (Domestic) will speak for the Young Democrats. Doug Schrim (Foreign) and Pete White (Domestic) will represent the Goldwater group. Professors Robert Baker and Ed Harvey are assisting the liberals while Mr. Leonard Miller is schooling the conservatives.

At the noon and evening meals on Tuesday, all students will be requested to vote for their candidates in the polling booths which will be set up in the Peirce Hall lobby. The ballot will include the candidates for the national election and also the Senatorial candidates in three key states, New York, Ohio, and California. Students will be asked to give their class at Kenyon, their home state, and their usual party affiliation; through these measures it is hoped that a significant statement of Kenyon opinion may be obtained.

The faculty also will be polled on Tuesday. They will be requested to fill out both ballots and questionnaires. Plans are being made to have every tenth student voter fill out the more detailed faculty questionnaire. Some twenty questions will be asked, dealing with Viet Nam policy, States' Rights, extremist organizations, and trade with Communist countries.

Tally sheets detailing the results of the elections and providing statistical data on the answers to questionnaires will be distributed at noon on Wednesday. Throughout the week tables will be set up in Peirce Hall for the distribution of campaign literature by the major parties.

The Ad Hoc Committee is composed of: Tom Carr, Collegian Political Editor; Jeff Tullman, and John Alldredge, liberals; and Ev Moffat, Phil Cerny, and Brian Backus, conservatives. The chairman is Prof. C. D. Sullivan of the Political Science Department. The operations of the Committee are being financed by a "Fund for the Future" grant from The Kenyon Collegian.



The construction of the Morgan Apartments is nearly completed. The finished portion is already being occupied.

Wright Elected to Council Freshman Vote As Block

In an unprecedented demonstration of class solidarity and purpose, the freshman class elected William T. Wright, Jr. to the Student Council as Representative-at-large. Wright achieved the largest plurality ever polled in a comparable election in modern Kenyon history.

It was apparent that the freshman class, voting as a bloc, assured Wright's victory.

The special election, necessitated by the resignation from Council of David Banks, drew 518 voters, for a turnout of 77% of the student body. "It was a very good turnout," David Perry, chairman of the elections committee reported. "We usually poll about 60%."

Wright, with 175 votes, was well in front of Michael R. Dyslin, one of two Council nominees. Wright achieved a plurality of 34% of those voting in a field of nine candidates. Dyslin received 83 votes (14%), followed by Louis Martone, 64 (12%); Michael C. Sivitz, 63 (12%); Sylvan Seidenman, 50 (10%); Timothy Holder, 42 (8%); Philip Cerny, 16 (3%); Mark Gardner, 14 (3%); and Richard Kochman, 11 (2%).

Wright discussed his victory with a Collegian reporter after the election. "Although freshmen are supposedly represented by their fraternities, in reality many

of us are kept in pledge meetings and do not hear the report of our fraternity representatives." Wright felt that three-fifths of the class voted for him in the special election.

Student Council Meetings (continued)

to give only social penalties for social violations. The motion was amended to read "In the event of social violations incurring penalties of social probation" instead of the unlimited phrasing originally proposed. The amended motion passed by acclamation.

A similar motion was offered by Mr. Michael R. Burr giving a broad statement of Council opinion regarding Judicial Board penalties; but because of unclear wording it was tabled.

Pres. William Hamilton announced to Council that Mr. David Banks wished to resign from Council, and Mr. Schwartz moved that Mr. Michael Dyslin, who placed third in the at-large election last spring, be seated on Council by appointment.

There was some controversy as to the constitutionality of such a motion. After extended and heated debate, amendments were offered and defeated, attacks on the judgement of Council were delivered, and finally the question was called. The motion to seat Mr. Dyslin passed by a narrow margin. At this point Mr. Burr rose on a point of order and requested the chair rule the motion unconstitutional and therefore void. Mr. Hamilton did set the motion aside and ordered a special election to fill the vacant seat. The Council then placed Mr. Dyslin and Mr. Michael Sivitz in nomination.

Eleven Men Named to Serve on Greeks for Goldwater Nat. Committee

by Mack Haning

Eleven Kenyon Students have been named to the thirty-four man National Committee of Greeks for Goldwater, a group formed to gain fraternity support for the candidacy of Senator Barry Goldwater.

Phillip Dannemiller, a member of Northwestern University's Phi Kappa Psi chapter, is the National Chairman of the group.

Timothy R. Holder, a member of Delta Tau Delta, organized the participation of Kenyon men in the organization. Holder discussed the campaign with several students and asked them to sit on the Greeks for Goldwater National Committee. "He asked me if I was for Goldwater, and said 'Yes'. He gave me something to sign, and I did," W. H. Webster, Jr., Delta Kappa Epsilon member, said.

Curfew Imposed In Gambier By City Council

by William Tedder

On Tuesday the 13th the Town Council imposed a curfew in Gambier during the Halloween season and extending to at least the end of November. All persons 16 years of age or under, unless accompanied by an adult or on legitimate business, must be off the streets of the village by 9:00 p.m. After November the time will be extended to 10:00 p.m.

Numerous reports of car damage, broken street lights, and fear of acts of Halloween vandalism were the reasons given for this council action.

Mr. Leo W. Wolfe, Mayor of Gambier, said that public opinion is strongly behind the move. This fact, he says, was revealed by the favorable response at a public hearing held prior to the Council meeting. He further pointed out that it is not the decision of any one person, but of the entire community, which is largely comprised of Kenyon faculty members.

Kenyon students, however, are not the principle offenders and the curfew does not extend to them. Many teen-agers in Gambier may be responsible, but a large number of these vandals are from neighboring areas, the Council believes. It is these offenders the ruling is designed to stop.

Serving on the National Committee along with Holder are Barry M. Bergh, Delta Kappa Epsilon; Kenneth Klug, Delta Tau Delta; William B. McKnight, Jr., Phi Kappa Sigma; Kemp L. Mitchell, Alpha Delta Phi; John C. Rohrer, Sigma Pi; John D. Shullenberg, Beta Theta Pi; Alexander A. Wachuk, Psi Upsilon; William Watkins, Alpha Delta Phi; and Jeffrey P. White, Delta Phi.

The National Committee has a clear-cut purpose except to indicate the broad base of the organization. "I have no idea what I am supposed to do. In fact, I am supporting Lyndon Johnson," Barry Bergh commented. "The only thing I have to do with it is spelled my name wrong," Alexander Valchuk said.

Letters urging the election of Barry Goldwater on Greeks for Goldwater stationery, listing the letterhead the National Committee members and their affiliation, were sent to every chapter of each national fraternity and sorority. "Barry Goldwater is favor of fraternities, and the fraternity should support Barry Goldwater."

"The whole thing doesn't mean very much," Holder stated. "He asked me to send in some name and I did."

Air Society Honored

College News Bureau

The Arnold Air Society at Kenyon College was honored with an Award of Appreciation by the Ohio Society for Crippled Children and Adults at its 45th annual meeting held at the Southern Hotel in Columbus, on Sunday, October 11.

The award was presented in recognition of the hours of recreation given each week during the college year to crippled children of Knox County by the Air Force cadets.

The student-directed project is under the supervision of Junior Paul Zuydhoek, a student of the National Red Cross Aquatic School, Every Saturday morning seven to nine students assist Zuydhoek. They pick up the children from their homes and take them to the Kenyon College pool, where the cadets work with the children in the water and give therapy to weak and stiffened muscles.

Judicial Board Gives Penalties

Last week David W. Fey Jr. was found guilty by the Judicial Board of violation of Rule II-E, entertainment of women guests after hours. Fey was apprehended by Campus Security with a girl in his room at 12:30 a.m. on Sunday, October 4.

Alan Vogeler, acting as Fey's counsel, told the Board that this was a first date, and there was no intent to violate the rule. Fey wasn't aware of the time, Vogeler contended.

The Judicial Board recommended that Fey be put on social probation through Monday, November 23.

In other disciplinary action, the Board recommended that Michael B. Schiller and William H. Schbart be given Letters of Warning for violations of Rule II. Schiller and Schbart admitted drinking alcoholic beverages in Peirce Hall.

The Dean of Student's Commons announced that Stephen N. Comer and James Pender were placed on social probation until the end of October for violation of Rule II-A. They were disorderly in the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Delta Tau Delta lounges respectively.



Balladeer John Sprague in concert.

John Sprague to Sing Tonight

John Sprague will perform in concert tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Rosse Hall. Sprague, known as a "balladeer," has titled his concert "Folk Moods."

The concert, the first event of Homecoming Weekend, is being sponsored by the Alumni Council and is open to students, visiting alumni, and the public without charge.

Sprague has been active in the folk music area for a number of years and has gained a deserved reputation as an accomplished

artist. This past summer, in conjunction with a friend, he opened a Greenwich Village-type coffee house in Detroit called "La Bodega." The coffee house catered mainly to college students. Sprague performed nightly at the coffee house.

Sprague spent September, 1962 to June, 1963 in Europe study-

ing at the University of Madrid, Spain, and hitchhiking across the continent with his six string guitar and excellent voice. "I would sing in the sidewalk cafes and pass the hat," Sprague commented. He had a one-month engagement in Paris.

Sprague is majoring in Political Science and studying Spanish at Kenyon and is a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

The Kenyon Collegian Features

October 23, 1964

GAMBIER, OHIO

PAGE FIVE

Baly Lectures on Yemen

by C. Johnson Taggart

"The Yemen — The Lie in the Right Hand" is the title of a lecture given October 12 by A. Denis Baly, Professor of Religion and Political Science, who formerly taught in the Middle East. Speaking before a small but attentive audience, Professor Baly explained, on the basis of the minute amount of information available, the problems which beset this small, mysterious country, which is currently the chief focal point of Nasserite Egypt's foreign policy.

Al-Yemen (Arabic for "the right hand", so called because it is located to the right for caravans going eastward from Mecca) is a fertile, green land at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula. A rugged, mountainous

country, divided by natural barriers into many isolated regions, its people have fierce local pride. Foreigners are seldom allowed to visit the country and never allowed in the northern highland. According to Professor Baly, the

Yemen "rivals, and probably even surpasses Tibet" as a forbidden, unknown country.

In ancient times a wealthy and powerful country, the Yemen suffered greatly from the collapse of an ancient irrigation dam in the Sixth Century. Shortly thereafter, the country was converted to the Sunni sect of Islam. But it was invaded in the twelfth century by members of the rival Shiah sect from Iraq, who gradually took over the country. The Imam (a combination king and high priest) and the noble class are members of this group, as are perhaps 40% of all Yemenis. In the course of 700 years, the Imams have thrown off repeated invasions from Egypt and Turkey by fleeing into the northern highlands and striking back when the enemy was weak. The nobility resisted, with great success, all penetration from the outside and all internal change, and laid heavy taxes on the peasants, much of which they used to give themselves lives of luxury.

When Imam Badr was crowned in 1962, he promised reforms.

Continued on page 6, col. 4

ART: PICASSO TO RENOIR

by Bill Wiseman

In painting with oil or water colors, the artist is practically unlimited in his choice of subject. He can stress the most delicate or the strongest differences of both tone and color without ever straining the resources of his craft. The engraver in any medium is very strictly limited by the nature of that medium.

Of the three major printing processes the woodblock technique is the simplest. The artist takes a block of wood cut along the length of the tree and planed smooth, and proceeds to cut away all those portions of his design that he does not intend to print black. When he has finished cutting on the wood, his drawing stands complete in relief with the rest of the block cut down to the depth of about 1/4 of an inch. The artist then inks the surface of the block, lays a sheet of paper over it, runs it through a press, and the composition lies complete on the paper.

The printing principle of an engraving or etching is exactly the reverse of a woodcut. In a woodcut the lines stand out in relief and become the surface which is inked and printed. In an etching or engraving the lines are incised in the metal; the ink is forced into these lines and the surface of the metal is wiped clean. When a dampened sheet of paper is laid on the plate and the whole run through a press under considerable pressure, the

paper is forced into the lines and picks up the ink; the whole design is printed on the paper and becomes an impression or proof as it is sometimes called, or an original etching.

In lithography the lines are neither incised in metal or raised in relief on wood. The artist draws with a greasy crayon on a slab of special limestone. When he has finished the drawing, the stone is turned over to a lithographer for printing. By a series of chemical steps, the greasy content becomes fixed on the stone. The stone is then moistened with a sponge. Wherever there is a greasy spot or mark, the water will be repelled, but everywhere else the stone will absorb water and become damp. A greasy ink is rolled over the surface. Wherever there is a greasy mark, the ink will take, wherever the stone is damp and clear the ink will not take. A sheet of paper is placed on the stone and the whole run through a press, with the result that an exact replica of the drawing appears on the paper.

In the various printing processes each is peculiarly adapted for yielding a certain quality of line or tone, which, in its turn, is most capable of being the medium of interpretation for certain modes of thought and their expression in black and white. Etching can best express the thought of the artist when he is thinking in terms of definite form; in other words, line. Woodblock would be best when he is thinking in vaguer terms of tonal masses, which are not definitely separated, each from each.

In the Renoir lithograph and etchings one is not surprised to find the same sculptural solidity of figure that is seen in his paintings—even the buxom and

Continued on page 8, col. 1

Down at Dorothy's

Dorothy played host last week to one of the most energetic personalities that we've met in quite a while — Mr. David Madden, novelist, playwright, and of late "lecturer in English" at Kenyon College.

Mr. Madden was born in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1933. To Phil Harris' famed question, he responds, "What I like about the South, what I love about the South is the language — the way Southerners love to speak. You'll find that most famous modern writers are either Southerners or Jews. And those who aren't just don't have the command that these writers have. Hemingway and Anderson's language, for example, is barren of metaphor and color. When I was a kid — seventeen or eighteen—I renounced the South, but when I grew older I began to feel it in my bones, all except for the Negro bit. You can't be beat the South for richness of language. Midwesterners just communicate."

After a misunderstood boyhood, Mr. Madden spent two or three years roaming around the country, some time in the Merchant Marine, then checked into the University of Tennessee where he studied under Robert Daniel. He emphasizes that he has never spent one solid year in any insti-

Continued on page 8, col. 2

ALBEE'S "ZOO" REVIEWED

by Richard G. Freeman

On Tuesday, October 13, the Ohio State University Drama Workshop performed Edward Albee's *The Zoo Story* on the stage of the Hill Theatre. The members of the Fine Arts Basic Course were required to attend, and the play came as a welcome addition to the syllabus.

A one act play lasting just under an hour, *The Zoo Story* concerns a confrontation in Central Park between two men. One, Peter, a middle-aged publishing executive with a wife, two daughters, one cat, and two parakeets, is conversationally assaulted by a younger hobo, Jerry. Jerry reports that he has just been to the zoo, Peter manifests perfunctory interest, and Jerry carries the ball from then on, first probing information out of Peter about his domestic affairs, then babbling along about life with his roommates ("a colored queen who plucks his eyebrows, and a woman who cries with determination in the next room.") His peroration concerns his efforts to befriend a weary hound-dog ("malevolence with an erection") by attempting to murder the beast. The pitch of the dialogue, mostly a monologue by Jerry, increases to the fever point when Peter invites Jerry to stay awhile ("You meet all kinds in the publishing game"). The latter becomes arrogant, then combative, pulls a knife over which the principles struggle resulting in the accidental death of Jerry.

Mr. Albee underlays all this seemingly comic-opera action with a fine foundation of dramatic impact and significance. The dialogue, like most of that set down by the "Absurd" playwrights—Beckett, Pinter, Ionesco, et al—draws from the erring locutions of *hoi-polloi* and elicits from the audience loud waves of self-conscious laughter. Robert Jones, who played the part of Jerry, often sounded as if he were fumbling his lines, but was actually doing justice to the genuine speech pattern that determines the power of the characterization. Frank Johnson, who played Peter, was slightly less effective only by dint of the role's relative unimportance. For Peter, like the weather-beaten dog, rep-

resents merely another abstract receptacle for the love, the hate, the positive emotion that Jerry strives exhaustingly to impart.

Jerry first awakens Peter from his routine Sunday afternoon reading by bellicosely announcing that he would like to tell someone about his experience at the zoo. What results is not a narrative but an enactment of what happened at the zoo: to wit, the muted attempts at love and hate that ultimately are defeated by inherent, infectious savagery.

One of the more problematical aspects of the play, and that which inspires outcries against the playwright's personality in particular, are the faint strokes of homosexuality in the portrait of Jerry. The quantity of homosexual "in" jokes has prompted some to label the work a homosexual tract and condemn the author for gratuitous trumpeting of self-importance. Personally, I believe that a recognition of this element in Jerry's character is essential for a faithful interpretation of the play: in his efforts to become a vital component of the society by generating a positive emotion and bringing others into the compact founded on that emotion, Jerry has entered every department of love. His tortuous career with love has endowed him with a deformed consciousness and a savage purpose. His last remaining communicative medium, then, is hate, which he assumes consciously, thus becoming a creature of chaos, a murderer. Peter, who could have been the unsuspecting object of his love, becomes instead the unwilling target of his hate. The wheel of fortune, the final reckoner, turns this hate upon Jerry himself.

The Ohio State University Drama Workshop and Mr. Albee deserve highest marks indeed for this compelling performance of a landmark dramatic creation.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:

Week day prayer 5:30 p.m.
Sunday Holy Communion 8:00 a.m.
Sunday Morning Prayer 10:30 a.m.

JEWISH SERVICE:

Friday evenings 5:00 in
Philomathasian Hall

QUAKER MEETING:

First Sunday of the month
at 9:00 a.m. in Dempsey
Hall Lounge

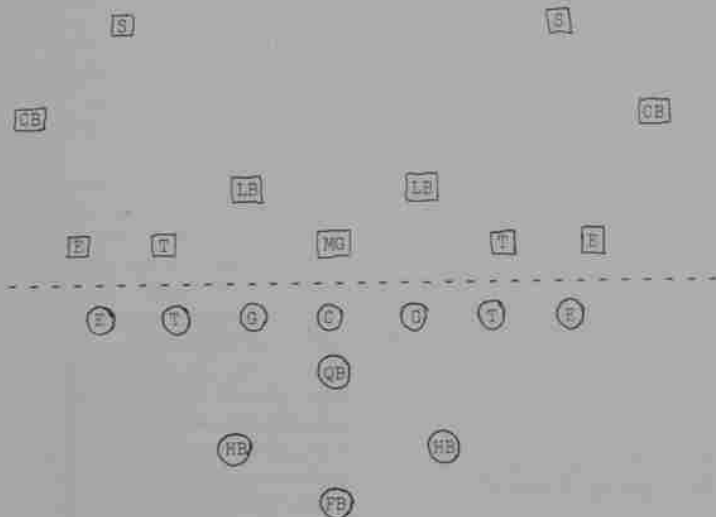


From the Bench

In the interest of a wider understanding of "inside" football, the Collegian asked Head Coach Henry Johnson to describe the important offensive and defensive systems in college football.

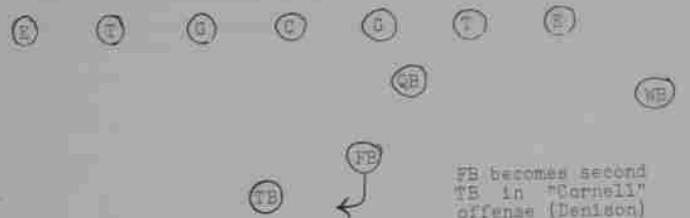
By Coach Henry Johnson as told to Derek Van Pelt

Kenyon runs an "Oklahoma" offense, a straight T with a balanced line. Oberlin will use this setup against us tomorrow afternoon. The diagram (see below) is idealized. The actual line-up would probably never look exactly that way at a given time. The backs and ends have considerable latitude, depending on the play, the individuals, and the blocking involved.



A variation, the split T, in which one halfback moves out as a flanker, depends largely on quick-hitting. Linemen must open holes for backs more rapidly than usual. The straight T is the best passing offense, and allows for a maximum of faking and deception.

The "Tennessee" single-wing offense (see diagram below) is seldom used by the top teams. Sewanee is the only nationally ranked small college now using it. The "quarterback," or blocking back, may call the plays, but never touches the ball. The snap goes to the tailback, who must be a fine passer, runner, and blocker. Denison uses a double tailback setup, and either can receive the snap.



The single-wing counts on timing and power — it demands five or six men at the point of attack. We may occasionally see a double-wing or a "shotgun" offense, employed in desperate situation in order to open up pass receivers at all costs.

General trends toward certain offenses seem to run in cycles, but fundamental likenesses always appear. Sharp blocking and running the ball carrier through a designated opening are most important. No team can be really tops unless it can move the ball on the ground.

The defense shown in the first diagram with the arc formed by the secondary, giving use to the name, is standard against a T offense. All the men, however, have a certain freedom to move around, especially linebackers. You will probably see a myriad of other defenses in use against changing offenses. The front wall may number from four men, as often seen in the pros, to eight in short yardage situations.



GOTTEM — Bob Sled, No. 69, and Bill Brown, No. 75, bring down a Sewanee ball-carrier, charging for short yardage. Gary Pendergraph, No. 50, and Lee Van Voris, No. 22, rush in to help. The Lords lost to Sewanee 41-7.

Extend Losing Streak Four Games

Kenyon Dumped Twice

Collegian Sports

Kenyon Loses; Capital Gains

by Warren Diven

Last Saturday, Capital University literally ran over the Lords to hand Kenyon a 39-7 setback. This defeat was the fourth straight for Kenyon and their second Ohio Conference loss in as many games.

With Capital's experienced line opening big holes in Kenyon's defense, the Crusaders took advantage of three first period breaks to build up a 19-0 lead at the end of the quarter. Two short punts (24 and 19 yards) by John Rutter and a fumble by rookie quarterback Jeff Jones set up the scores for the Crusaders. Grinding out 110 yards rushing during the period, Cap completely dominated the play which saw Crusader halfback Jim Maker score all three tallies. Kenyon, working with Jeff Jones starting at quarterback and Ken Klug at end could not get their new pro-style offense moving. The Lords could manage to gain only 2 yards rushing and 6 yards passing in the entire quarter.

The second quarter was all Kenyon, however, as Jones started to pick apart the Capital secondary with short flares and cross passes to Klug and halfback Rutter. Hitting on six of seven passes during the quarter, Jones moved the team on two long drives which ate up the clock. Both drives were stopped, however, halfback Doug Morse was stopped twice attempting to pick up needed first down yardage deep in Capital territory.

The third period was another story of Capital's ground game and bad breaks for Kenyon. Moving from their own 38 after the kickoff, the Crusaders ground out the yardage, moving the ball to the Kenyon seven where fullback Leon Simpson fumbled and Kenyon recovered. After a short run and two incomplete passes, Kenyon was forced into a punting situation. When the snap from center to John Rutter was low, he tried to run the ball out, but Capital linemen were all over him and forced him to fumble the ball. The loose football was pounced upon by a Capital lineman for a touchdown.

Using their fine rushing game and taking advantage of a pass interception, Capital tallied two more times in the final quarter for 39-0 lead. Even though the Lords were completely out of the game, their touchdown was by far the most exciting of the day. After Cap's final score, the Lords marched from their own 29 to the Crusader three. Jeff Jones had completed three passes in this drive when he was slightly injured and Ken Klug moved to quarterback. Klug proceeded to throw three straight pass completions, the last a 23 yard pass to Jim Rattray putting the ball on the Cap three. Here the Lords were stopped for four plays and Capital took over the ball. On the Crusader's second play, fullback Huff fumbled and freshman defensive end Art Hensley fell on the ball for Kenyon. Jones came back in as quarterback and on

Tigers Claw Lords

By Collegian Sports Staff

Sewanee brought an eleven game winning streak and a football tradition to Gambier two Saturdays ago. As expected, host Lords succumbed, 42-7. The game reemphasized some of the problems and strong-points of Kenyon football.

Sheer guts continued to hold the defense together, as it halted two Sewanee drives by holding on downs and two more by fumble recoveries. The restraining unit was not liable for any of the Tigers' scores, which came on runbacks of interceptions. Kenyon's offensive attack managed its best total-yardage figure of the season and actually controlled the ball for more plays than did the visitors.

But all this was far from enough to hold back the Sewanee offense, who scored on long drives the first two times they got the ball.

Sewanee's second theft of Ken Klug pass presented another opportunity early in the second quarter. The Lords' line held for three downs, but couldn't contain the Tigers for the fourth and it was 21-0.

Shortly before the half, freshman quarterback Jeff Jones made his first collegiate appearance. He threw 35 yards to halfback John Rutter, who made a terrific catch between two defenders, one of his eight receptions. However, the Sewanee secondary intercepted again to halt the drive.

The two defenses were equally stubborn in the third period. The teams exchanged punts twice. But the Tigers' powerful offense brought them to the Kenyon 10 at the quarter.

No sooner had the Lords pounced on a fumble on their own five-yard line than a forward pass gave Sewanee a fourth T.D. of the day.

Kenyon got its chance when halfback John Wright fell on a fumble on the winners' 23. Freshman Steve Watts took a pass from Jones for ten yards, then ran to the one. From there, Rutter took it in for the home team's only score.

Rutter was not only the work horse of the running game but the outstanding pass-catcher of the day, but turned in another fine punting job against a rushing.



GET OFFA MY BACK — End Ken Klug brings down a pass from quarterback Jeff Jones as a Capital defender plays piggy-back.

the second play threw to Ken Klug who made a diving catch for the touchdown with just three seconds on the clock.

Although the game was dominated by a Capital running game which netted 303 yards, there is room for some optimism for Kenyon fans. With the pro offense back once again, the Lords showed that they could move the ball behind freshman quarterback Jeff Jones. With little game experience, Jones completed 16 of 26 passes including one touchdown pass. Ken Klug picked up just where he left off last year, as he caught eight passes for 64 yards. Capital was, nevertheless, too experienced and strong for Kenyon and the score rightly revealed it.



TIGER ATTACKS — Brought down by a Sewanee lineman, fullback Sanford Nieman plunges over the line of scrimmage for a gain of two yards, while end Ken Klug, No. 17, looks on. The Lords go their first win against equally-ranked Oberlin College in Kenyon's annual Homecoming Game tomorrow afternoon. Game time 2:00 p.m.

Soccer Team Outscored 35-4

Bobcats, Scots Humble Lords

by Bill Seymour

Kenyon lost its fifth straight soccer game Saturday as the Lords bowed to Wooster 5-1. The victors, playing host to the Gambier booters, drove home four goals in the second half to walk away with the win. The sole tally for the losers was a penalty kick by Rigdon Boykin after a handball infraction was called against Wooster in their own penalty area.

The Lords suffered from unusual circumstances. Starter Marty Caesar and first sub John Cuff were unable to play until the second half and senior fullback Bill Lerchen suffered a shoulder injury which kept him out of most of the final two periods. In addition, the Wooster field was a good deal shorter than any of the other Conference fields and the Lords had early troubles accustoming themselves to the more compact play.

Coach Harrison, who regarded the Wooster team as one of the weaker squads his boys will face this year, was naturally disappointed at the results. He thought the team, especially in the second half, did not play up to its capabilities and pointed out that, as usual, the opponents' goals were mainly due to Kenyon's mistakes.

Noting that, "When you lose five straight and have scored only four goals against your opponents thirty-five you can't stand equal." Harrison outlined a series of position switches which he hopes will strengthen the team. John Cuff, who "has earned a spot with his speed and hustle," will replace Rigdon Boykin, a freshman. Boykin played fullback in prep school and will help the offense, as well as the defense, by starting plays with long kicks from downfield. In addition, there will be changes within the front line. Harrison

also plans to move halfbacks Craig Jackson and Paul Rigali up to the front. Replacing the halfbacks will be inners Jim Foster and Biff Stickel and fullback start.

Bill Lerchen.

Shuffling, however, can't cover up the lack of experience which has plagued the squad from the start.

Stingy Scots Hold Lords To One Goal

By Bill Seymour

Kenyon's soccer Lords, humbled by their opponents every game thus far this season, are rapidly losing their claim to royalty. Badly hurting on defense, experience and especially goal keeping, the squad has been outscored 30-3 in its first four contests.

Following their defeat at the hands of always strong Ohio Wesleyan (10-1) and Fenn (7-0), the Lords played host to Akron and bowed to them magnanimously, 7-1. This game saw Kenyon's scoring come early as Dave Bradford, with an assist by Rigdon Boykin, booted the home team's sole tally with only five minutes gone. Akron kept up a constant attack and scored in every period except the second when Kenyon's defenses held tight.

Ohio University handed Kenyon its fourth straight 1964 loss the following Tuesday as they came from Athens to win easily 6-1. The Bobcats featured highly touted goalie Kilpatrick and right inner Hemminger who scored half their goals. The Lord's score came from Kamen Zakov on a pass from Biff Stickel. The tally came in the second period, a quarter which also saw many close misses as the home offense riddled the goal with shots that either just missed or were right at the O.U. goalie. Again the defense looked good the first period but erred frequently in the remainder of the game.

Coach Harrison is naturally dis-

appointed in his squad's poor outings but doesn't find they come as a complete surprise. This year's team is missing the services of many of last year's starters either through graduation or, in the case of Bob Patrick who was groomed to replace all-conference goalie Dave Kearney, through a leave of absence. This has necessitated the use of several freshmen. Five starters are first year men and much of the bench is comprised of the class of '68. Harrison feels inexperience is one of the squad's three major weaknesses.

Defense has also hurt the Lords so far this year. Although improvement has been shown, the backfield has been inconsistent. Scoring on them has come in bunches and it seems one mistake multiplies into more, always at the wrong moment. In an effort to move experience where it is most needed Harrison has tried some switches in the half back and fullback positions. Freshmen fullbacks Bill Northway and Paul Rigali have been moved up to halfbacks with Craig Jackson switched to center half. Former halves Bill Lerchen and Mike Dyslin were moved back to fill the spots. This the defense, harking back to a familiar problem, lacks experience and will need a few more games to settle itself.

Finally, the goalie position has been a persistent headache to Harrison this year. Various players have attempted to fill the gap with John Haskin coming the closest to success, before his injury. With a good goalie, the coach feels this year's team could have been better than last year's 3-7 squad.

"This is the toughest year since I've been here," Coach Harrison summed up. He was able to look on the bright side of things on a couple of scores, however. Pointing out the inconsistent play of the defense and the fact that most of the opponent's scores were due to the Lord's errors, he concluded that the defense does have potential. In addition, the comparative youth of the team and the expected return of Bob Patrick indicate that next year's Lords might not have such tarnished crowns. As to this year, Harrison glumly predicted, "Every team in the league looks tough."



BOBCATS SNARE — Ohio U. star goalie Kilpatrick (in black) steals ball from tangle of Bobcat and Lord soccer players. Biff Stickel, extreme left, tries to get into the act.

Baly Lecture Continued

but radical elements in the army, rugged terrain of the Yemen, it is improbable that Nasser will be able to unite the country behind the republican regime. Professor Baly concluded by saying that Nasser should ask himself—quoting Mohammed — "Is there not a lie in my right hand?"

The Immamate, Professor Baly said, is probably necessary in some form to provide a symbol of national unity to a country where local pride is rampant. The republican government attempts to govern on the model of Egypt — a highly centralized form, suitably to a country consisting of one river valley, but out of place in a mountainous area.

And why, Professor Baly went on to ask, is Egypt so interested in the Yemen? He discussed the fact that Egypt is overpopulated while the Yemen, with proper irrigation, could easily support six times its present population. But he added that a more probable reason is Egypt's fear that Abyssinia may build a dam which would reduce the flow of the Nile River on which Egypt is so dependent. The Yemen could serve as a base for an attack on Abyssinia if anything of that sort should occur. But the Yemen garison is expensive, and, in the

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NEW YORK 9, N. Y.

Ohio Conference Football Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Wittenberg	5	0	0	159	32
Muskingum	4	1	0	78	27
Capital	3	1	0	122	53
Otterbein	3	1	0	99	53
Baldwin-Wallace	2	1	0	58	49
Denison	1	1	0	14	21
Akron	2	2	0	33	43
Hiram	1	2	0	41	47
Wooster	1	2	0	35	43
Marietta	1	2	0	13	62
Heidelberg	1	3	0	54	98
Mt. Union	1	3	0	46	87
Oberlin	0	2	0	13	47
Ohio Wesleyan	0	2	0	11	40
Kenyon	0	2	0	26	80

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The entire student body and faculty gathering on the lawn of Peirce Hall for the bi-annual college photograph on Tuesday, October 20.

Representatives At Convention

College News Bureau

Kenyon College has had its share of representatives at the 61st General Convention for the Protestant Episcopal Church when it opened in St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 11, for two weeks, closing Oct. 23.

Going from the College were President Lund as a delegate from the diocese of Ohio, with Mrs. Lund and The Very Rev. Almus Thorp, dean of Bexley Hall, with Mrs. Thorp. He acted as delegate from the diocese of southern Ohio.

Also participating was Mrs. Louise Baly, executive director of the Association of Professional Women Church Workers, who has represented the women in their information center. The wife of Prof. A. Denis Baly, she is also teaching this year at Bexley Hall as lecturer in Christian Education.

Peter Edwards, director of public relations, attended the convention for four days, representing the public relations department of the Foundation for Episcopal Colleges.

Mr. Edwards was in charge of a luncheon on October 19 for the Presidents of the eight member colleges of the Foundation for Episcopal Colleges and the eight provincial, and some diocesan presidents of the Episcopal Churchwomen. The purpose of the luncheon was to acquaint the women leaders with the purpose and functions of the Foundation.

The General Convention of the Church is the supreme legislative and policy-making body of the Church. Among the many important issues discussed and

acted upon was the election of a new presiding bishop; elected by the House of Bishops, due to the retirement of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenburger. A budget must be adopted for the MRI (Mutual Responsibility and Interdependence) program adopted by the Anglican Congress in Toronto this year. Two other big issues were the seating of women in

General Convention and the age for clergy retirement.

As in the past, the General Convention sought ways to reorganize the present structure of the Church wherever such changes will improve the Church's performance.

The General Convention, like the Congress of the United States, is bicameral. Its House of Deputies is composed of 678 clerical and lay representatives of the Church's 117 domestic and overseas dioceses and missionary districts, while the House of Bishops consists of about 150 bishops.

Down at Dorothy's (continued)

tution. After earning a B.S. at Tennessee, he joined the Army which plucked him from his beloved South and planted him for a year in the most un-Southern of locales — Alaska. Madden points to his army experience when advising would-be malcontents. Rather than follow a harmfully rebellious course in a repugnant situation, he suggests contributing all that your talent will allow so that you will not compromise your own integrity. "I was at war with the army," he says, "and I think I won."

Upon release, he enrolled in San Francisco State College where he studied creative writing under Walter Van Tilburg Clark and earned a Master's degree. He then migrated to Iowa State University where he taught and met the future Mrs. Madden. He next

taught at Appalachia State Teacher's College in Kentucky. At Appalachia he acquired the remarkable distinction of being the first English professor to be hanged in effigy. The incident occurred after Madden opposed the promotion of the football mascot as a religious symbol. Perceiving shortly thereafter that his presence at Appalachia was no longer desired, he shipped out to Center College where he taught for two years before going to Louisville. While at Louisville, Mrs. Madden rivalled her husband's scope of activity by editing an official state labor journal with the one hand and with the other tending to their son Blake—Blake Dana Madden, in full, named, according to Mr. Madden, "Blake after the poet William Blake and Dana after much thought. And that's my only corny joke."

Picasso to Renoir (continued)

beautiful women, captivating in their exuberant, sensuous grace. With children they seem natural, though perhaps a bit maudlin; and in their joyous vitality they are alarmingly seductive.

Chagall, on the other hand, explores the fantastic world of symbols and memory images. His poetic fantasy extends to create a new gravity — a defiant realm of childhood recollections and exuberant emotions that parallels the descriptive liberties of children's art itself.

Picasso's etchings "a la bacchanal" are as striking for their grotesque, erotic humor as for their artistic accomplishment.

Landscapes of Legros and Beaufre certainly deserve attention yet the prize must go to Minaux's "Winter Landscape." There is an other-worldly aspect of this lithograph which is almost hypnotizing: the solid, stark gravity of the

trunk, set off by the almost skeletal or barbed threat of the branches. The gloom, the haunted feeling of the receding house, the formidable, near sub-human aspect of the trees in the foreground combine to form an image of the world which subsumes our own.

One naturally saves the best till last: of Redon, let him speak for himself: "Scrutinizing my blacks, I find that it is especially in lithography that they have their integral and unadulterated force. . . . Black is the most essential color. . . . It conveys the very vitality of a being, his energy, his mind, something of his soul, the reflection of his sensitivity. . . . These strange lithographs . . . appeal . . . to minds that are silent and retain the rare resources of natural ingenuousness. . . . Saintly and silent material which resurrects and is a medium of refuse, I owe

you gentle calm."

And the poet Mallarme wrote in 1891: "In your silences you ruffle the plumage of reverie and night. . . . What is personal in you issues from your dreams. Demonic lithographer, your invention is as profound, as certain of your blacks and you must know, Redon, I am jealous of your title."

Cane Rush

A Cane Rush is being organized for half-time at the Homecoming football game with Oberlin, the sophomore class announced.

The sophomores have challenged the freshmen to the rush. Dean Edwards will act as judge, while Prof. Gerrit H. Roelofs will head the sophomore crew and Mr. Leonard Miller will cheer the freshmen.

Pub Board Meets

The Publications Board held its first meeting of the year on Tuesday afternoon. Among matters discussed were definitions of the Board's powers and duties, clarifications of obscure provisions relating to the Board in the Constitution, and the issue, raised by the Editor of *The Collegian*, of an editor's right and responsibility to maintain editorial independence.

After dispensing with the organizational aspects of the meeting, and tabling until the next meeting a motion to request a Constitutional Amendment allowing the Board to, at its discretion, add up to two members of its own choosing, the *Collegian* issue was tackled.

Mr. Michael R. Burr, Editor of *The Collegian*, read a statement alleging undue harassment of his administration by Mr. W. Henry Webster, Jr., Editor of the HIKA. Burr charged that Webster had intimidated members of *The Collegian* staff, and had asked them to join an effort to force a change in *Collegian* editorship. "I am therefore asking for a vote of confidence in the present *Collegian* administration," Burr said. "I should like dramatically affirmed an editor's right and responsibility to run the newspaper as he proposed to do in his application."

The Board passed a motion of confidence proposed by Prof. A. Denis Baly. The Board also passed a resolution regarding inter-

ference of Board members publications other than their unethical.

Mr. B. Peter Seymour, advisor to the HIKA, was instructed to discuss Burr's complaint with HIKA Editor.

Board Chairman Gerrit H. Roelofs, Mr. Warren Iwasa, Mr. J. Vogeler, Mr. Trond Sandvik, John Cocks, Mr. Earl Proctor, Joseph Giarraputo and D. Thomas Edwards were present at the meeting as well as Burr, Baly and Mr. Seymour. Mr. Ramon Arango and Webster were absent.

Chapel Chimes Go Berserk

During the past few weeks, chapel chimes here have been of order, and the cause of difficulty has not been known. It was believed that the chimes needed adjustment as a result of excessive age, but in order to diagnose the exact trouble, Harry G. Roberts of the Maintenance Dept. sent for the Tower Clock Co. of Springfield, Ill. The Tower Clock Co. is known to have the facilities and experience necessary to pair old clocks such as the in the chapel.

Until the arrival of the repairmen from Springfield, all of the chimes except those which designate the hour were silenced.

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PEACE CORPS NEWS

VOL. 2, NO. 3

A Special College Supplement

FALL, 1964



A graduate of the University of Colorado, Ardis Gaither, 22, watches as two local women grind corn in Tukuyu, Tanganyika. Gaither, of Sweetwater, Texas, is one of 125 Peace Corps Volunteers serving in Tanganyika. He teaches at the Igogwe Upper Primary School there.

350 College Students Finish Advanced Training Session

Four college campuses were sites this summer for the Peace Corps' first advanced training program for college juniors.

More than 400 students, representing 91 schools, had eight-week training sessions at Yale, Dartmouth, the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco State College. An in-house training camp in Puerto Rico served as a fifth facility.

By the end of August, 350 of the juniors had received basic training for teaching in Africa and community development work in Latin America.

Following completion of their senior year, the trainees will return to training sites for additional four-to-six week periods before being sent overseas.

Dartmouth, host for the largest program, saw 134 students complete its session, preparing for secondary teaching in French-speaking West Africa.

Trainees had a full schedule, beginning their day of classes, seminars, panel discussions and recreation activities at 8 a.m. and closing out the slate at 9 p.m. Much of the rest of the evening was devoted to preparation for the next day's classes.

"One of the big advantages of the Advanced Training program is that it provides participants with more intensive language training," said Roger Landrum, the program's training officer, a former Volunteer who spent two years teaching at the college level in Nigeria. Trainees received classroom training in French four hours a day, six days a week.

"The program attempts to stress community life rather than the national scope of the countries," he explained. "We want to deal with Africans as individuals. Thus, we shifted the emphasis from political and economic spheres to the more humanistic studies."

A highlight of this summer's program was the participation of 15 Frenchmen, seven African nationals and 10 returned Vol-

(Continued on page 2)

Peace Corps Growing As Fourth Year Starts

The future of the Peace Corps looks bright regardless of which candidate sits in the White House in 1965.

Both candidates have publicly supported the work of the Peace Corps. Senator Goldwater, an initial skeptic, has said, "At first I thought it would advance work for a group of beatniks, but this is not so . . . I'll back it all the way."

President Johnson, an original backer of the Peace Corps and chairman of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council, last summer called for doubling the size of the Corps.

"The nations of the world want our young people. The peoples of the world need our young people. And surely a nation rich in goods and ideals can provide young people," said the President.

The Democratic platform specifically calls for expansion of the Peace Corps. Neither the President in his speech nor the platform presented any date by which this expansion should be completed.

Peace Corps legislation on the Senate agenda calls for expansion of the Peace Corps to 14,000 by the end of next summer, explained Nathaniel Davis, deputy director of the Office of Program Development and Operations.

Both Davis and Harris Wofford, associate director of the Peace Corps in charge of Planning, Evaluation and Research,

felt that, in the future, major areas of work of the agency will continue to be in teaching and community development.

While Volunteers now teach primarily in secondary schools, both officials look for more Peace Corps help at the primary and college levels.

They both felt the Peace Corps had learned in almost every phase of its operations. Wofford cited a need for acquiring

Staff Works For Volunteers

The Washington office of the Peace Corps was described by one administrator there as "just a glorified support group for the Volunteers in the field."

"The real work goes on out there," he said, "so we don't like to get too many big ideas about ourselves here."

The structure of the Peace Corps, then, is centered around the Office of Program Development and Operations (PDO), one of five offices within the Peace Corps. It is headed by Associate Director Warren Wiggins.

PDO includes four world areas in which Peace Corps Volunteers are working. These are Latin America, Far East, Africa and North Africa-Near East-South Asia (NANESA). Each area is headed by a regional director.

(Continued on page 2)

more of the top students and added that there is a shortage of Volunteers who are interested in the political process.

"Some of the training program is too rigidly constructed for some of the situations the Volunteers encounter," said Davis. "We need to prepare Volunteers for the unstructured situation abroad."

"Requests from countries for Peace Corps help are growing and the number of Volunteers is on the rise. We should meet these interests with expanded programs," he said.

Davis referred to the impact of the Peace Corps on American society.

"It is changing some of our attitudes toward service and is helping to make the orientation to service more respectable on the college campus."

Both officials said the Peace Corps idea should bring foreign visitors to the United States to work in schools and community improvement projects.

"A greater two-way movement of peoples to and from America, a 'Reverse Peace Corps for America,' would be beneficial to the U. S. and to other nations," Wofford said.

"The experience of actually working here on American social problems, helping and educating Americans, should have a profound impact on young leaders from developing nations. They should return to their lands with new ideas and new determination," explained Wofford.

The Editors

This special Peace Corps college supplement — distributed by the nation's college newspapers to nearly a million college students — was written and edited for the Peace Corps by four college journalists.

The four who spent a week at the Peace Corps Washington headquarters preparing this supplement are:

Carrol Cagle, editor of the *New Mexico Lobo* (University of New Mexico, Albuquerque); Vincent O'Brien, managing editor of the *St. John's Downtown* (St. John's University, New York); Ron Russell, editor of the *Daily Collegian* (Wayne State University, Detroit); and Phil Yaffe, editor of the *UCLA Daily Bruin* (University of California, Los Angeles).

The supplement is being distributed to college newspapers in cooperation with the newspapers, the United States Student Press Association and the Associated Collegiate Press.

Self-Help Idea Contagious

"Peace Corps . . . where is that?" asked an incredulous Nepalese villager, unable to believe the young man standing before him was "a Westerner."

Though somewhat naive in approach, the Nepalese was not so far wrong in asking "where" rather than "what" the Peace Corps is. Since the American variety was inaugurated in 1961, some 18 other similar corps have sprung up in countries all over the world. The fever has become so intense that 14 more nations currently have peace corps plans in the works, including ambitious little Liechtenstein, with a population of less than 17,000.

Foreign peace corps fall naturally into two categories, depending on the internal needs and fiscal resources of the country. Industrial nations of western Europe and elsewhere, as in the United States, are sending volunteers abroad. Those nations with workers currently in the field include The Netherlands, West Germany, Norway, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Countries such as Peru, El Salvador, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Malawi and the Philippines use their volunteers for internal development, often working in conjunction with American Peace Corps Volunteers.

Foreign peace corps differ from the American version in other respects, particularly in size, length of training programs and administrative support.

France, typical of the foreign ventures, had 75 volunteers in the field, as of June, with plans to add 175 more by the end of the year. Northern Rhodesia, concentrating on internal development and an unemployment problem, is shooting for a goal of 3,000 in the field by 1965, with hopes of eventually building a force of 50,000.

Industrial nations, drawing heavily on skilled and professional volunteers, have often cut the American training period of 10-12 weeks in half. Britain's Committee for Service Overseas, an intermediary body between private volunteer organizations and the British government, has broken all records by running training programs as short as seven days.

Burgeoning efforts by other countries to create and strengthen their own peace corps are currently being aided by the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service. Born in 1962 under the aegis of the U. S. Peace Corps, the Secretariat, although quartered in the Peace Corps Building in Washington, is a separate entity.

Peace Corps Gives Personal Touch to Selection Process

The Peace Corps selection process amounts to an assembly line with the personal touch.

Once a prospective trainee has proven his stamina by completing the 123-item Questionnaire, the selection team begins the long, trying task of selecting a Peace Corps Volunteer.

Frank Erwin, director of recruiting operations, stresses that the job of the selection team is "to select men and women into the Peace Corps, not to select them out. We don't want this process to take on a negative outlook."

After the Questionnaire arrives in Washington its 12 pages are carefully read and only the obviously unqualified applicants are dropped. The number dropped at this point is about 10 per cent. Such applicants are usually dropped for filing incomplete Questionnaires or because the applicant is not a citizen or has dependents under 18.

All information concerning a prospective Volunteer is put on a computer tape. Any later information is added so the

Peace Corps can keep a complete file on each Volunteer.

After this initial screening, the selection team sends out 12 to 15 reference forms. "Those who complete the Peace Corps forms," says Erwin, "are completely honest and sincere."

"People recognize the seriousness of sending others overseas to represent the United States," he says.

After the applicant processing has been completed, suitability screening begins. Both the Questionnaire and the references are reviewed again and suitability ratings are assigned.

These suitability ratings are a "prediction of success," and score an applicant on a point system of one to five. A score of three or better is necessary for the process to continue.

The average trainee rates a three, which is a sign he has the basic qualifications. Candidates who score a four show a high amount of promise, while the uncommon ones who score a five practically are "shoo-ins."

Once the suitability screening has been completed, classification begins so that the Peace Corps can "find the best assignment for the person and the best person for the assignment."

All of the candidate's capabilities are fed into a computer with the requirements for a specific assignment overseas. Included with the requirements are what we know as "highly desired" and "desired" characteristics. These three items are used as a basis for scoring, on a zero to two range. The average score is between 1.5 and 1.8.

The machine then "nominates" candidates to serve at a specific post. Both Erwin and other officials are quick to point out that the computer merely nominates, it does not judge. All decisions are made by the selection team.

Many Decline Training

Those selected are then invited to train. Because of the amount of time spent in selection, many candidates have changed their plans due to other commitments, marriage or simply a reconsideration of the sacrifice involved. About 45 per cent of those invited turn the offer down.

The trainee must then fill out a form dealing with his background. This form is investigated by the Civil Service Commission, which checks the places where trainees have lived, worked, gone to school, etc.

The trainee then travels to one of the college training centers. "Up to now," Erwin says, "everything has been on paper. At the training center we get our first look at the Volunteer. We look so much that he's literally in a goldfish bowl."

At the training center, a field selection officer, a field assessment officer and other members of the selection board participate in the final process. The training project director is also a participant in the board's deliberations.

Other members of the board include a staff member from the country to which the Volunteers will go, a medical doctor, a psychiatrist and members of the university training site faculty.

After the first five or six weeks of training, the board meets and studies what is now a relatively complete picture of the trainee.

Final Rating

The trainee is rated again, this time on a one to six rating scale. A one is dropped and a two is postponed. A three is deemed not suitable for the particular post and may be transferred. The other patterns are the same as before — a four is average, a five has good potential and a six has his foot in the door.

The board meets once again at the end of the training stint. It makes its final decision — the trainee goes or he does not go. The fruits of the trainees' labors are generally good. Some 82 per cent of those who make it this far are sent overseas.

Advanced Training Starts...

(Continued from page 1)

Volunteers. They served as language tutors, lectured and led panel discussions and seminars.

The program is not divided into separate subject components as are most Peace Corps training projects. African studies, world affairs, communism and American studies were considered as an integrated unit of ideas and issues. These subjects were taught and discussed as they have been found to be relevant to contemporary Africa and to the specific work and experiences of Peace Corps Volunteers.

Next summer several parts of the Peace Corps' regular training program, such as health training, specific country and assignment briefings and additional intensive

language and teacher training, will be emphasized.

To participate in the advanced training program, juniors must fill out a regular Peace Corps Questionnaire, write on the front "Advanced Training," and submit it when they take the nation-wide placement test.

All applicants should have an up-to-date transcript of college records forwarded to the Peace Corps, Division of Selection, as soon as possible.

As with all trainees, juniors selected to participate in the Advanced Training program receive travel allowances to cover transportation to and from the training center and a modest living allowance during the training period.



Tex Lee Boggs, 25, from Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va., coaches a candidate for the Thai women's Olympic team in the National Stadium in Bangkok. Boggs, from Pulaski, Va., teaches at the College of Physical Education in Bangkok.



"Oh, missionaries are OK, I guess. But I like Peace Corpsmen better—they always help us build the fire."

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Staff Supports PCVs...

(Continued from page 1)

Perhaps the second most important segment of the Corps — the Division of Recruitment — is located in the Office of Public Affairs. Besides recruiting, the office also handles public information and advertising.

The recruiting duties are looked upon as of prime importance, because without new recruits there soon would be no Peace Corps. All personnel in all offices are expected to take at least one recruiting trip during the year.

Ten former Volunteers are the only full-time recruiters.

A third office is that of the Peace Corps Volunteers, which takes over where the recruiters leave off. This office in turn is divided into three areas — Selection, Training and Volunteer Support.

The Selection division processes applications, checks Questionnaires and invites applicants who qualify to go through the training process.

During training, the prospective Volunteers undergo physical training, instruction in a language and practice in the work they will be doing overseas. At this point, trainees who do not qualify may be "selected out" for various reasons.

Volunteer Support arranges for the Volunteers travel overseas and to training sites, takes care of their personnel needs, publishes the Peace Corps newsletter and acquires materials helpful to the Volunteers on their job.

The fourth office is the Office of Management, which includes the divisions of Personnel, Budget and Finance and Management Services.

The fifth office is the Office of Planning and Evaluation, which among other things, does an annual evaluation of each overseas project so that the Peace Corps can benefit by any mistakes that it may have made and continue to do what has been successful.

Corps Now in 46 Countries

Over 5,300 Peace Corps Volunteers were serving in 46 countries in Africa, Latin America, the Near and Far East at the end of the summer.

The heaviest concentration of Volunteers was in Latin America, where Peace Corps projects were under way in 17 countries. Two thousand Volunteers were working south of the border. There were programs in 15 African nations.

Volunteers also were serving in four Far Eastern countries and eight nations in North Africa, the Near East and South Asia.

There were more than 4,300 Volunteers in training in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Peace Corps Training: 'A Miracle'

Teach over 40 languages—some of which have never been parts of formal instruction programs in the United States... develop complete training programs with as little advance notice as 10 days... prepare a Volunteer for overseas service in 12 weeks.

"A miracle," said Dr. John Groebli, deputy director, Division of Training, in describing the success of the Peace Corps training program.

The Peace Corps works with more than 80 colleges and universities in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and 10 private agencies to prepare Volunteers for two years of service in 46 nations.

Custom-Designed

"Every program is custom-designed on the basis of the individual involved and the type of job he will perform in his assigned country," explained Dr. Groebli.

Agency Has Three Goals

What are the purposes of the Peace Corps? What are the goals of the Volunteers in the field?

There are three broad guidelines by which the Peace Corps governs its operations, said Nathaniel Davis, deputy director of the Office of Program Development and Operation, which administers operations in the field.

The general aims of the Peace Corps are:

To provide skilled manpower for developing countries which request help,

To contribute to the understanding abroad of the United States and its people and

To send Americans abroad so they may learn about the peoples of other nations and spread this understanding in the United States upon their return.

"We don't just blindly accept an invitation to go to a country," Davis said. "There has to be a commitment on the part of the nation which invites the Peace Corps."

"This decision on where to send a Volunteer is not purely scientific," Davis said. He pointed out that the Volunteer's basic needs such as shelter and health facilities have to be taken care of.

And before any Volunteers are sent into an area, the Peace Corps representative must check with local or tribal leaders and with governmental officials of the country.

As for the functions of Volunteers, Davis emphasized that they are not supposed to be "advisors" but workers. Their work should be a catalyst for change in a community.

"The Peace Corps shouldn't have to supply a lot of equipment and machinery," Davis said. "We're in the business of supplying people, not machines."

The Peace Corps designs its training programs with the idea that the Volunteer must be technically, physically, intellectually, socially and psychologically prepared.

60 Hours a Week

Basic training is usually conducted in this country and lasts from eight to twelve weeks. The normal training week consists of 60 scheduled hours—10 hours a day for a six-day week. This includes some planned study time.

The university training program includes:

• **Technical Studies**—The trainee acquires the technical

and academic skills needed for the type of work he will perform overseas.

• **Language Training**—Instruction averages five hours daily.

• **Area Studies**—The trainee gains a background in the culture in which he will work.

• **American Studies**—The trainee receives a refresher course in the geography, history and institutions of the United States.

• **World Affairs**—A background in contemporary world affairs is obtained.

• **Health and Medical Training**—This course teaches a trainee to protect himself and to

help improve the health conditions in the host country through health education.

• **Physical Training and Recreation**—This course is designed to assure the trainee of his physical capacity to perform his assigned task and provides him with basic recreational knowledge and skills.

• **Peace Corps Service**—The trainee learns of the purpose, philosophy and various programs of the Peace Corps.

A small portion of Volunteers then goes into 26 days of field training. This affords the opportunity for testing and improving the linguistic, technical, informational, physical and social skills

required of the trainee's assignment.

To encourage confidence in the Volunteer, he is confronted with a program of physical conditioning, rock-climbing, swimming, map-reading, hiking and outdoor living.

Closing out the field training preparation is an opportunity for the prospective Volunteer to perform his assigned task under conditions approximating those he will confront abroad. This course lasts from one to two weeks.

Dr. Groebli pointed out that there have been some misconceptions about the physical training undergone by Volunteers. He stressed that all such programs are geared to the trainee's age and physical condition.

"The majority of trainees never go through the outward bound training phase which involves more strenuous activities like rock-climbing. Only those whose assignment overseas calls for such training receive it," said Dr. Groebli.

Before entering the field, the Volunteer spends one to two weeks of orientation in the host country.

Money, Jobs Not Lacking

During the past academic year more than 250 scholarships have been made available to returning Peace Corps Volunteers. The number of scholarships, offered to both graduate and undergraduate students, continues to increase as more colleges realize the potential value of the returning Volunteers.

One of the leaders in this drive is the University of Wisconsin. This university offers 15 full graduate and undergraduate scholarships, including tuition and out-of-state fees. Also available are assistantships, fellowships and internships in different schools of the university.

Many colleges across the country now are offering academic credit toward degrees to Volunteers who have completed their tour of service in the Peace Corps. Both New York and California have waived student teaching requirements for Volunteers who have taught overseas.

In the business world the demand for Volunteers is impressive. The Ford Motor Company, IBM, Shell Oil Company, Hilton Hotels and Proctor and Gamble, to name a few, have enthusiastically sought Volunteers.

The State Department has a policy whereby Volunteers who receive appointments as foreign service officers enter at an advanced level. Both the State Department and the United States Information Agency now conduct overseas interviews with interested Volunteers.



Volunteer Barbara Tetrault, 26, of Hartford Junior College, Hartford, Conn., teaches art in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city. Here she encourages a first grade class to begin their drawings of a rooster named Fidel. Miss Tetrault lives in Hopewell Junction, New York.

Volunteers Being Recruited From New, Varied Sources

The Peace Corps is looking for workers ranging from university science professors to secretaries to young farmers who may never have gone to college.

To prevent the Peace Corps from becoming an organization made up solely of liberal arts graduates, Director Sargent Shriver recently appointed a task force to develop ways for the agency to become more representative of the American people.

Arts Grads Needed

At the top of list from other nations are requests for doctors, nurses, math and science teachers and agriculture experts. But also much in demand are liberal arts graduates who don't have one particular skill, senior citizens who would like to contribute two years to helping others and general "handymen."

The recruiting efforts to date have been geared closely to college campuses and will continue

to be so, since the overwhelming majority of Volunteers are recent college graduates. But there will be a corresponding recruiting effort made in industrial plants, junior colleges and labor conventions.

Ken Coffey, special assistant in the Peace Corps Recruiting Office, said the following types of non-college Volunteers would be sought:

• The "practical agriculturist" who could work in rural community development projects.

• Secretaries who could work in Peace Corps offices overseas.

• Skilled workers who could teach lesser skilled workers either in vocational programs or in on-the-job training programs.

• "General handymen" who could work in machine shops doing a wide range of mechanical jobs.

• Senior citizens who, although having retired, would be inter-

ested in contributing their experience for two years in whatever field they may be skilled.

• Intelligent young men and women who, although they do not have a degree, are the "common sense" type needed for community development programs.

"We need the kind of Volunteer who can go into a community, see what problems exist, and work them out," one official explained. "The Volunteer doesn't have to have a special interest, but simply the ability to get along with people and to get them organized to work out solutions."

Volunteer Type

These Volunteers might be the type who, while on campus, had been precinct workers for political parties, volunteers for tutorial projects or civil rights workers, he said.

"They should be the free-wheeling type and should be well organized," he concluded.

Peace Corps Frightened By Any Hints of "Bureaucracy"

One thing the Peace Corps doesn't want to become is a bureaucracy.

"There are signs of it creeping in now and then, but we try to fight it," said one Washington office administrator. He attributed these problems to the rapid growth of the Peace Corps.

The atmosphere in the Washington office is more like that of a busy city room in a metropolitan newspaper plant than that of a government department.

The work gets done, and lots of it, but it is done in a friendly, informal atmosphere which enables departmental chiefs to work alongside typists and secretaries without any thought of protocol.

The main reason for this refusal to become tied up in the traditional red tape of the government is that about three-fourths or more of the employees, according to one administrator, have not been government workers previously.

Corresponding to this factor is the fact that most of the Peace Corps people are around only for two or three years, then they move on to other public jobs or back to private business. There is no hard and fast rule decreeing that two years shall be the length of service in the United States, just as it is overseas; but that is the way the system works.

Another Washington official, with the Peace Corps two years, put it this way:

"The Peace Corps, as a rule, is not something to make a career of, but rather an ideal or dream with which to work while you are fresh. After several years in any job, a person tends to become entrenched and set in his ways. This is not the kind of person that is best for the Peace Corps."

Another example of the lack of bureaucracy is evident in the recruiting system, which sooner or later uses everyone in every office for road trips to explain the Peace Corps to prospective Volunteers.

"Instead of setting up a rigid system of trying to bring in new people, we like to send out the people who really know the Peace Corps to explain it to others," said the administrator.

Perhaps the most revealing glimpse into the free-wheeling setup of the Peace Corps is the fact that the recruiting department doesn't recruit—it merely explains the Peace Corps to those who are interested in it.

"If we tried to sell the Peace Corps, we would be defeating our own purpose," a recruiting official said. "The Peace Corps by its very nature demands that its workers should be 'sold' on it by its own merits—not by some high pressure sales from Washington."

Restlessness a Good Sign

The Peace Corps hopes Volunteers returning from two years of service overseas will not completely readjust to American society as they left it.

"Upon returning to the United States, the Volunteer sees some of the problems here that he witnessed abroad, but he doesn't immediately see how he can do anything about them," said Dr. Joseph English, chief psychiatrist with the Peace Corps.

"We don't want the returnees to lose this restlessness, but rather we hope they will be able to use some of the knowledge and skills they acquired overseas to help alleviate some of the

problems facing this country," he said.

"The greatest adjustment for the Volunteer when he gets overseas is a psychological one," explained Dr. English. "His life can be filled with boredom, frustration and disappointment."

"Most Volunteers feel a deep sense of depression after being in the field about six months. However, all but a few cheer up in a short time and fill out their two years of service," said Dr. Joseph Colmen, a psychologist and deputy director of the Peace Corps Division of Planning, Evaluation and Research.

American Sacred Cow

Peace Corps Stature Grows

In three years the Peace Corps has become a fixture on the world scene. Movie stars willingly donate their talents to promotion film clips, radio and television stations provide enormous amounts of prime broadcast time and even Congress casts an approving smile at nearly everything the Peace Corps does. In short, the Peace Corps has become perhaps the most sacred of America's sacred cows.

But it was not always that way. In its early days, the Peace Corps had more critics than any governmental agency can comfortably handle and more troubles than any fledgling project deserves.

Anticipating the pitfalls, President Kennedy put the project in charge of his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, on the premise that "It is easier to fire a relative than a friend."

Even a simple thing such as choosing a name caused no end of consternation. On Nov. 2, 1960, the then Senator Kennedy had proposed a peace corps in a San Francisco campaign speech. The name seemed a natural, but advisors were critical. The word "peace" had been distorted by Communists, while "corps" had a military stigma.

Back to Original

"We studied dozens of other names and finally came back to the original," Shriver recalled. "Peace is the fundamental goal of our times. We believed the Peace Corps could contribute to its attainment, for while armaments can deter war, only men can create peace."

The stickiest question posed in those early days was how Volunteers should act in event of political crisis. Perhaps the most succinct and straightforward answer came from Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who said: "The Peace Corps is not an instrument of foreign policy, because to make it so would rob it of its contribution to foreign policy."

The Corps has gone a long way in adhering to this principle. Current rules prohibit any person who has formerly engaged in intelligence work from serving as a Volunteer.

Conceived through a Presidential executive order in the Spring, the Peace Corps took its first official breath of life on September 22, 1961. On October 22, it nearly took its last breath of life, being felled by an innocent, but ill-timed, postcard from Nigeria.

Describes Conditions

Twenty-three-year-old Margery Michelmore penned a postcard to a friend in Massachusetts, describing her amazement at the squalid and filthy conditions prevalent in the country. Anti-American candidates in a student union election at the University of Nigeria played the comments for all they were worth.



Patsy Mason, 24, of Northampton, Mass., holds triplets that were just born at Muhimbili Hospital in Dar Es Salaam, Tanganyika. Patsy, a nurse at the hospital, received her degree from Cornell University.

The Peace Corps weathered the storm, though Miss Michelmore left the project and returned to the United States. Today, the Nigerian project is the largest operation in Africa and the second largest in the world, trailing Columbia by less than 40 workers.

A misplaced postcard wasn't the only menace to the infant Peace Corps in 1961. Attacks of equal intensity emanated from critics here at home. Many skeptics viewed the new agency as a haven for impractical idealists, confused liberals and beatniks. The "image" wasn't helped very much by Shriver's refusal to outlaw beards.

Saved Trouble Abroad

But while the initial stereotype may have caused troubles at home, it may very well have saved trouble abroad. The Communists, expecting the Peace Corps to collapse of its own weight, launched vicious propaganda campaigns wherever the Volunteers landed, but did very little else. By the time they realized their mistake, it was too late. The Peace Corps was firmly entrenched and could not be dislodged.

The Peace Corps still has an "image" problem today, but not the same one it had three years ago. On the contrary, it is now trying to play down its successes rather than exploiting them.

Image Difficult

In the words of one distressed Volunteer, "I am tired of being considered a hero. It is too difficult to live up to the image back in the States."

While it is true that not all Volunteers spend their days sloshing through alligator-infested swamps and their nights fighting off tsetse flies, neither do they while away their time danc-

ing at embassy balls or sunning themselves on the Riviera. They live at a level comparable to that of nationals doing the same jobs in the countries where they serve.

Strangely enough, though this sometimes may mean working in an air-conditioned office in the heart of the capital city, most Volunteers seem to prefer the mud hut-alligator swamp treatment.

"They feel they are accomplishing more," explained Dr. Joseph Colmen, Peace Corps psychologist.

Intangible Things

Just what has the Peace Corps accomplished?

As with any application of the human equation, the answer is not easy to come by. The various news media emphasize the number of school rooms built, the number of acres plowed or the number of bridges completed. Returning Volunteers talk of more subtle, more intangible things. A significant, but not unreasonable, portion of the returnees believe their so-called "achievements" are non-existent.

President Johnson recently praised the organization for reversing Parkinson's Law. "As the size of the Peace Corps has gone up, its costs have come down," he beamed.

Director Shriver, who has been with the Corps since it was no more than a gleam in his brother-in-law's eye, might view his agency from any or all these perspectives—and a few other known only to him.

To date, however, the essence of the Peace Corps has best been described by a foreigner. In the countryside of Iran, a Volunteer was approached on Nov. 22 by an Iranian co-worker who, tears streaming from his eyes, announced, "Our President is dead."

For further information, complete this form and mail to:

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